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appointed honorary general secretary of the Peace Bureau, and has directed its work ever since. He had a leading share in planning for the Universal Peace Congresses, and was always a prominent figure at the sessions. Each year he prepared a comprehensive survey of the events of the past year relating to peace and war to present to the opening session of the congress. He also had in charge the editing of the reports of the peace congresses. His influence in developing the peace movement in the capital and cantons of Switzerland was very far-reaching.

### Editorial Notes.

#### Third Hague Conference.

A resolution submitted by Hon. Richard Bartholdt, calling upon the Secretary of State to advise the House of Representatives what steps have been taken toward the calling of the Third Hague Conference, was favorably reported to the House by the Foreign Affairs Committee on March 19. Hon. J. C. Linthicum, of Maryland, made the report for the committee. Among the statements contained in the report are these:

"It is hoped and believed that with the wider acceptance of some instrumentality as a substitute for force in the settlement of international disputes, which will be the main object of the coming conference, justification for the maintenance of huge military and naval establishments will be lessened, and that with the decreased necessity for such equipments the moral force of public opinion will influence the reduction of national armaments to a minimum. Having as its work the securing of more definite and binding agreements among the military powers of the earth for the establishment of a court of arbitral justice as a substitute for war, the next conference is looked forward to as one of particular moment in the widespread movement for world peace. . . . The American people are indisposed to see, after so much has been accomplished in favor of peace among the nations of the earth, the progress of such a movement arrested by failure on the part of this Government to promote these conferences or to do whatever may be proper to remind the other nations of the earth of their agreements in respect to them."

#### Twenty-first Universal Peace Congress.

The preparations for the Congress to be held in Vienna this autumn are being rapidly pushed forward by the Austrian pacifists. The executive committee, which is in charge of the work of planning for the Congress, has succeeded in securing as honorary president Councillor Wilhelm Exner, member of the Austrian House of Lords, who is a recognized authority on international questions. The press has been utilized to the utmost, and since the opening of the new year many articles have appeared in the Vienna papers. It now seems more than probable that the date of the congress will be fixed for the second week in September, though the final de-

cision will be made by the Council of the International Peace Bureau. The address of the committee which has charge of the details of the meeting is 4 Spiegelgasse, Vienna I., Austria. From an article in the *Peace Movement*, quoted in turn from *Die Friedenswarte*, we take the following:

"The situation of Vienna will doubtless mean that certain countries which, owing to their being so far away, have had but few representatives present at any congress held in a western European capital will send numerous delegates to the 1914 congress. . . . In short, at Vienna the Slav peoples will really come into touch with the international peace movement. . . . Interest in the congress seems to be widespread. . . . The people of Vienna, whose hospitality is proverbial, will certainly omit nothing to render agreeable the time which their guests will spend on the shore of the blue Danube. Hence, from every point of view, the Vienna congress is one which no pacifist can afford to miss."

#### Eighteenth of May.

This year will mark the tenth annual celebration of the 18th of May as Peace Day in the schools. It has now become a well-established custom throughout a large part of the country to observe the day by suitable exercises. For some years the departments of education, both State and National, have added their seal of approval, and the day is listed in a number of States among other memorial days, such as Washington's Birthday. The peace societies, the American School Peace League, and other of the peace organizations, are laying especial stress upon its widespread observance this year. There is here a splendid opportunity for our local workers to interest the teachers and superintendents in those sections where the custom has not already been started. No new bulletin has been issued by the National Bureau of Education this year, as they felt that the two former bulletins covered the ground thoroughly, and that the material in them would be equally good at this time. Copies may be had on application to this office; Bulletin for 1912, No. 8, 5 cents each; Bulletin for 1913, No. 12, 10 cents each.

This year especial interest is added to the celebration of the anniversary of the founding of the Hague Tribunal by the fact that the new Church Peace Union has decided as its first organized work to arrange with 50,000 ministers of all denominations in this country to preach peace sermons on May 17, the Sunday before Peace Day. They are to be asked to advocate especially the calling of the Third Hague Conference.

#### Anglo-American Claims Commission.

On March 9 the Commission, created by treaty to settle all outstanding claims between Great Britain and this country, began its second session at the Carnegie Institute at Washington, D. C. There are some twenty-six cases to come before the tribunal, involving about six

millions of dollars. The first to be brought up was the Newchwang collision case. A steamer belonging to the China Navigation Company collided near the mouth of the Yang-tse River with a United States collier; the case was decided in favor of the company, and the present hearing is on the amount of damages to be awarded. There is a British claim of one million dollars in behalf of the Cayuga Indians residing in Canada, because annuities have been withheld from them which were pledged under the Treaty of Ghent. Several claims are by British and American sealers because of seizure of their vessels in Bering Sea and Canadian waters. One question of interest is that of a claim by an American for property in the Transvaal of which he was deprived by Kruger's government, the contention being that Great Britain inherited the obligations of that government when it became its successor.

The members of the tribunal are Henri Fromageot, of France, president; Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada, who is the British arbitrator, and Chandler P. Anderson, the American arbitrator. C. J. Hurst and E. L. Newcombe represent Great Britain, while Robert Lansing, the newly appointed Counsellor for the Department of State, is the agent of the United States. Thus quietly and almost unnoticed are being settled many international questions which in other days might easily have been submitted to the arbitrament of war.

#### **Women Protest.**

A strong protest against the appropriation of money for four new battleships has been sent to Congress by a committee of leading women. Among the signatures are those of Jane Addams, Anna Garlin Spencer, Ida M. Tarbell, Mary E. Woolley, and Lucia Ames Mead. The appeal gives six cogent reasons against such increased expenditure, and closes thus:

"We women, representing many thousands of our silent sisters, appeal to Congress to spend the taxes of the people not in increase of last year's naval program, but in saving the lives of American citizens from preventable disease and accidents, so that the time may come in which it shall no more be said that the safest nation on earth is spending two-thirds of all its Federal income in paying for past war and in preparation for future war, while it is far behind other great civilized nations in protecting its citizens at home."

Such protests as these ought to have weight with reasonable men who are sent to Congress to promote the country's welfare, and not the selfish interests of the militarists.

By a vote of 247 to 162 the Sims bill, repealing the clause in the Panama Canal Act exempting American coastwise shipping from payment of tolls, passed the House of Representatives on March 31, and was referred to the Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals.

### **Among the Peace Organizations.**

A service in memory of Edwin Ginn was held on March 1 in the South Congregational Church, Boston, at which Rev. Edward Cummings presided. Four phases of Mr. Ginn's life and work were emphasized. His place in the educational world was discussed by Prof. George L. Kittredge, and his philanthropic interests by Dr. Edward M. Hartwell. Hon. Samuel W. McCall spoke of Mr. Ginn as a citizen and neighbor, and Edwin D. Mead of his services to the peace cause.

On March 8 a memorial service to Samuel B. Capen, whose death followed so closely upon that of Mr. Ginn, was held in the Old South Church, Boston. Dr. George A. Gordon presided. Among those who spoke were Bishop Lawrence, Dr. James L. Barton, and Edwin D. Mead. On the 22d of February a special service was held in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, in Mr. Capen's memory, with strong addresses by Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Rev. Edward Lincoln Smith, and others. Especially touching and appropriate were the services in Mr. Capen's honor held in the Martyrs' Memorial Hall, Shanghai, China, the Sunday after his death. On the same afternoon, February 1, at the regular meeting at the International Institute, Dr. Gilbert Reid paid the following tribute to Mr. Capen's peace work:

"He lived in a city where peace movements have been eagerly espoused, and associated with men whose refined natures shrank from war, and with equal intensity craved for justice to all unfortunate and oppressed peoples. As a man of business capacity and financial soundness of mind, always united with rigid business integrity, he saved the various peace organizations from the dangers of sentimentality, and planned wisely and logically for coming disarmament and present arbitration with international courts of judicial powers. His sympathies took in the world, both Orient and Occident, and his patriotism expanded into a large internationalism, and his Christian convictions swelled into a universal brotherhood, under the sway of one Heavenly Father."

On March 26 Ex-President Taft delivered the last of his series of lectures under the auspices of the New York Peace Society. The subject Mr. Taft discussed was "The Federative Trend in International Affairs." A reception followed the lecture.

The Minnesota Peace Society has written to all of the Minnesota representatives in Congress enclosing a copy of the general program of work outlined by the society for the year 1914. The letter requests that the Congressmen express their sentiments in regard to the work outlined, and state if they are willing to do what they can toward the attainment of the objects enumerated. Practically all of the representatives have replied expressing themselves in favor of universal peace. The executive committee of the Minnesota Peace Society instructed President Northrop to send the following telegram to the President of the United States relative to the Panama Canal tolls:

"The Minnesota Peace Society sends hearty congratulations to you on your noble support of our country's honor in your last address to Congress."

Dr. Cyrus Northrop, president of the Minnesota Peace Society, gave a strong peace address on February 22 before the students of the State University. Among other things, Dr. Northrop said that "what is wanted